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to the law." He suggests the following as a solution of the whole question, "that, generally speaking, persuasion and advice are free and of common right; but that, when persuasion is acted upon to the damage of a third person, such damage being intended by the persuader or a natural and probable consequence of the act, the persuader is liable to an action at the suit of the person damaged if he has either used unlawful means, such as intimidation (whether open or disguised as persuasion) or corruption, or procured a criminally punishable or fraudulent act; and that he is also liable, but subject to exception in the nature of privilege, if the act procured was a breach of contract or a merely civil wrong not involving breach of the peace or fraud."

In addition to these changes in the text the index has been revised and cases decided since the publication of the sixth edition have been added to the citations in the footnotes.

COPYRIGHT CASES. — A Summary of Leading American Decisions on the Law of Copyright and on Literary Property, from 1891 to 1903; together with the text of the United States Copyright Statute, and a Selection of Recent Copyright Decisions of the Courts of Great Britain and Canada. Compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904. pp. vii, 237. 8vo.

"The purpose of this compilation," as declared by the editor, "is to bring together, for convenient reference on the part of publishers, authors, and others interested in copyright property, a summary, as comprehensive as is practicable in a volume of such compass, of the issues that have arisen and the decisions that have been given under the statutes controlling copyright and literary property, since the enactment of the International Copyright Law of 1891." The scope of the collection is indicated by the title-page. All the American decisions on points of substantive law between the dates named are included, as well as the decisions of the Treasury Department upon the importation, under the copyright law, of books and works of art. Only the more important recent English and Canadian cases are included in the collection. The work of the editor has been in the main well done. The cases are abstracted with sufficient fulness for practical purposes and with great clearness. The arrangement and classification of cases are admirable and render easy the finding of any desired point settled upon authority. In some of the footnotes the editor has pointed out inconsistencies in the cases and has given his own views in connection with authorities cited. If a criticism upon the footnotes might be ventured, it is that the citation of a case included within the collection is not followed by the number of the page at which it can be found. This omission makes necessary continual reference to the index of cases. On the whole, however, the book is likely to serve well the laymen for whom it was intended and can be recommended further to the student who desires to acquire without extended study a knowledge of the present condition of copyright law.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICO, with special reference to the problems arising out of our contact with the Spanish-American civilization. By L. S. Rowe. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1904. pp. xiv, 271. 8vo.

The author of this book as former chairman of the Porto Rican Code Commission writes as one having authority. The merit of his book can best be shown by giving a brief abstract of its contents. According to the "Insular Decisions" Porto Rico is not a foreign country within the language of the Dingley Tariff Bill, nor is it a part of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Citizens of Porto Rico are not citizens of the United States. Unhampered, then, by a number of constitutional limitations, Congress estab-

lished a civil government bearing many marks of centralization. The inexperience of the people in political affairs made it necessary to give the central government, among other things, large supervision over municipal activities, control of municipal police, control of roads and highways, and the entire management of schools. The new government at once began a series of reforms. Municipal government has been changed, an American system of taxation introduced, a plan of civil service adopted, and the entire judiciary reorganized. A new criminal code giving right of trial by jury introduces American criminal law. The commercial law, the law of divorce, of descent and distribution, and the law concerning the status of married women have been similarly changed. The object of all the reforms is to bring the public and private law of Porto Rico into harmony with that of America. The book shows with great clearness the problems presented and the progress thus far made toward their solution.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COMMON LAW. By Frederick Pollock. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1904. pp. vii, 164. 8vo.

In this volume are published the series of lectures which the author delivered before several American law schools during the autumn of 1903. Under the title, "The Foundations of Justice," is shown the effect which publicity of trial before a court which acts as an umpire and against whose jurisdiction there is no official or personal privilege has had upon the development of our laws. The lecture on "The Scales of Justice" treats of the substitution of the King's Courts for the old popular courts, and explains the origin and growth of equity jurisdiction. The evolution of the power of the courts to enforce their orders is considered in the chapter on "The Sword of Justice." In the chapter entitled "The Law of Reason," which incidentally discusses the law merchant and international law, it is demonstrated that the common law has, in substance, adopted the "Law of Nature," "a living embodiment of the collective reason of civilized mankind."

As the preface points out, the work is but "a rapid survey of a wide field," and, in consequence, there is but little attempt at detail, and much knowledge of matters both of fact and of law is taken for granted. Introductory to the lectures on the expansion of the common law is a lecture entitled "The Vocation of the Common Law," in which it is argued that the destiny of the common law is to unite legally, if not politically, the United States and Great Britain. There is also an appendix giving a summary view of Anglo-Saxon law before the Norman Conquest.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. By Leslie J. Tompkins. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. xxxi, 264. 8vo.

As its title indicates, this work is intended to be but an outline of the law of private corporations. It states briefly and in a systematic manner the rules of law within the scope of its subject, citing the leading cases and referring to the larger and more important treatises upon many points. In general outline the writer follows the arrangement of topics adopted by Professor Smith in his collection of cases upon this subject. The book will therefore prove of considerable service to the law student, especially in connection with the case system of study. It is just such a summary as is often found an excellent supplement to that method. For the practitioner, however, the book is too brief and general in its treatment to be of real value, except in the most incidental manner.

W. H. H.